

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AEGIPHILA*. XXIX

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 44. 1980.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant "soga con yemas florales y/o frutos verdes pequeños", at 200 m. altitude, flowering and fruiting in December.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: *Díaz, Aronson, Osoreo, & Jaramillo* 817(Ld).

AEGIPHILA FENDLERI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 324. 1980.

Steiermark & Espinoza describe this species as having elongated vining stems with ferruginous spreading pubescence, the leaves dull-green above, gray-green and with dull-brown hairs beneath, the calyx green, and the corollas white. They have found it growing at altitudes of 1550--1575 meters, flowering in May.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: *Steiermark & Espinoza* 105893 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 46. 1980.

Prance and his associates describe this plant as a liana, with orange-colored fruit in December, and encountered it in terra firme forests, incorrectly distributed as *Boraginaceae*.

Additional citations: RORAIMA: *Prance, Dobzhansky, & Ramos* 19943 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA HAUGHTII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 327. 1980.

Schunke describes this plant as a treelet, 1--2 m. tall, the fruiting pedicels and fruiting calyx "color verde pardo rijizo", and the fruit bluish-green when immature in January.

It should be pointed out that this taxon, in its general habit and appearance, reminds one very strongly of *Clerodendrum tessmanni* Mold., from the same general region, but may be distinguished by its generally thinner-textured leaf-blades and its much smaller flowers with very noticeably shorter corolla-tubes.

Additional citations: PERU: San Martín: *Schunke Vigo* 4648 (W--2862418).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 47. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this common plant as a shrub or tree, 1--7 m. tall, the leaves membranous, rich-green above, paler beneath, the sepals yellowish-green, and the flowers slightly fragrant, and have found it growing in forests and secondary

forests, at 400--800 m. altitude, flowering in April, May, and July. They report the vernacular name, "tabaco caspi", from Peru. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Schunke Vigo 10103*, "whitish" on *Steyermark 106350*, and "cream" on *Prance & al. 12325*.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolivar: *J. A. Steyermark 106350* (N). PERU: Huánuco: *Schunke Vigo 10103* (Ld). BRAZIL: Acre: *Prance, Maas, Kubitzki, Steward, Ramos, Pinheiro, & Lima 12325* (N).

AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 50. 1980.

Gibbs & Leitão Filho found this plant growing in cerrado.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: São Paulo: *Gibbs & Leitão Filho 3551* (W--2883585).

AEGIPHILA SMITHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 50. 1980.

Ramirez describes this plant as a tree, 25 m. tall, with orange fruit, and found it growing at 130 m. altitude.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: *R. Ramirez 56* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA VELUTINOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 45. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 400. 1978.

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 400. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Steyermark describes this plant as a common tree, 4--6 m. tall, the leaves firmly membranous, deep-green above, dull-green beneath, and the fruit dull-orange in color. He found it growing on "long ridges with undulating topography underlain by igneous rock", at 1200--1300 m. altitude, flowering and fruiting in May. The corollas are said to have been "white" on his *no. 105992*.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *J. A. Steyermark 105992* (N).

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS var. *SERRATA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 400. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA VERTICILLATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 400--401. 1978.

Illustrations: Vell., *Fl. Flum. Icon.* 1: pl. 91. 1827.

Hatschbach describes this plant as a shrub, 1 m. tall, with white corollas, and found it growing in campo sujo, flowering in December.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: *Hatschbach 41838* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA VILLOSA (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 401. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 2--7 m. tall,

the "ecorce gris foncé, avec des poils blancs, bois creux ou blanc, spongieux, très mou", the bark green, the stems and leaves "velutinous" [actually they are long-villous!], the inflorescence in bud white or cream-color "and satiny", the leaf-blades lighter in color beneath. They have encountered it growing in secondary vegetation, flowering in February and May. The Oldeman collection, cited below, is accompanied by an excellent line-drawing of the plant and its flower-parts.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: *Deward* 230 (N, Z); *Oldeman* B.4290 (N).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphylla vitelliniflora* Klotzsch ex Carauta, Araujo, Vianna, & Oliveira, *Bradea* 2: 302. 1978. *Aegiphilla cuspidata* Mart., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Carauta, Araujo, Vianna, & Oliveira, *Bradea* 2: 302. 1978; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 401 (1978) and 46: 326. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a scandent or semi-scandent shrub, sun-loving, with vermilion or orange-vermilion fruit, and have found it growing in white sandy soil of roadsides, in flower in October, in fruit in May and November. The inflorescences are said to have been "greenish-yellow" on *Vieira & al.* 694.

The *Rosa* 2412, distributed as *A. vitelliniflora*, actually is *A. glandulifera* Mold.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: *Hatschbach* 40614 (N, W--2850776). Rio de Janeiro: *Araujo* 1681 [Herb. FEEMA 13105] (Fe), 1940 (Fe--13735). Rondônia: *Vieira, Zarucchi, Petersen, Ramos, & Mota* 694 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA WIGANDIOIDES Lundell

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 401. 1978; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 33: 89. 1979.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AMASONIA*. VIII

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For a detailed explanation of the herbarium acronyms used in this and all others in my series of papers on this genus and other genera in this journal, see my Fifth Summary (1971), pages 795 to 801.

AMASONIA L. f.

Additional & emended bibliography: Vahl, *Eclog. Amer.* 2: 51, pl. 20. 1798; Steud., *Nom. Bot. Phan.*, ed. 1, 37. 1821; Spreng. in L., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 2: 765. 1825; Meisn., *Pl. Vasc. Gen.* 2: 200 & 290--291. 1840; A. L. Juss. in *Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat.* 13: